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CHAPTER VII.

THE BON HOMME RICHARD, HER OFFI-CERS AND CREW-ESTIMATE OF HER RATING-PAUL JONES'S AMBITION. MEETING WITH THE SERAPIS, A Pake, Boston; First Lieutenant, Thomas CRACK, SHIP OF THE ENGLISH NAVY. THE BATTLE BEGUN.

Jones, who had commissions or warrants executed in blank for all subordinate officers and absolute power to appoint or remove, made Richard Dale First Lieutenant, and replaced more than half of his original warrant and petty officers with the new men.

The reinforcement included, besides Lieut. Dale, such men as Samuel Stacey, tenant-Commandant Paul Varages, 84 offiof New Hampshire, whom he commissioned cers and men, also wholly French. as Master; John Mayrant, of South Carolina; John Louis White, of Philadelphia; was five ships, mounting 140 guns and Nathaniel Fanning, of Massachusetts; carrying 985 men. The Cerf, however, soon Thomas Potter, of Baltimore, and John left the squadron, parting company in a West Southwaite, of Savannah, whom he fog on the Irish coast and then putting warranted as Midshipman; Henry Grafton | back to l' Orient. Gardner, of Nantucket, whom he rated | Nondescript and irregular as the Richard First Quarter Gunner, or Gunner's Mate was in the man-of-war sense, the crew

heavy for rating as frigates proper and not heavy enough for the line-of-battle. DIMENSIONS OF SERAPIS.

The dimensions of the Serapis were as Length on the gun-deck......146 feet Length of keel for tonnage......122 feet Extreme breadth...............39 feet

tiers—22 long 18-pounders on the lower gun-deck and 22 long nines on the upper gun-deck, with six long nines on the quarter-deck and four long nines on the forecastle; a total armament of 54 guns; throwing in single broadside 333 pounds of metal as against the Richard's 267 pounds with her 18-pounders, and 213 pounds without them.

Comparison with the previous description of the Richard will exhibit that the Serapis was a trifle smaller in general by Lieut. Lunt, 1783.) dimensions, though more heavily armed; but she had the additional advantage of being new, this being her first cruise, regular man-of-war built, and like all ships intended specially for convoy service, designed and sparred for smart sailing and quick working.

Ellenwood, Virginia; Second Lieutenant, Her complement was 332, all hands but the crew of the Serapis were all regular The warrant officers, petty officers, sea-men and boys numbered 169, and there English man-of-wars-men, perfectly homogeneous and completely disciplined and were 60 marines, nearly all French voluntrained, which counted for a great deal when compared with the motley crew of the Richard, which at this time was also slightly inferior in numbers to that of the

Serapis. We have seen that the Richard, when she sailed from L'Orient, Aug. 14, had aboard 373, all hands; but by Sept. 23 this coast. His brother, Third Lieut. Henry Lunt, had been placed with 10 men in charge of a prize taken on the morning of had been previously detached as prize crews. This left First Licut. Dale and Fourth and Fifth Lieuts, Stack and Macarty and 317 other officers and men for duty on board the Richard when she bore up for

There was another element of disparity between the two ships more important than the difference in design, build or weight of metal. That was the fact that the Serapis was the crack ship of her class in a regular navy whose history for more than a century had been an unbroken record of victory over all foes and whose morale thereby had risen to a point of exultant arrogance, which was equal to half the battle at the first shot, while the Richard was a converted Indiaman, without definite rate; armed hap-hazard, manned at random; belonging to a navy



Second Lieutenant, John Buckley, Portsmouth, N. H.; Third Lieutenant, James

Lynde, New York; Master, John Lachar,

Providence; Surgeon, Arnold Winship, Philadelphia; Captain of Marines, Matthew

The Pallas, commanded by Capt. Henri

The brig Vengeance, commanded by

Capt. Philippe Ricot, had 89 officers and

The total force under Jones's command

men, and the cutter Cerf, under Lieu-

de Cottineau, had a crew wholly French,

teers: the total being 238 all hands.

James Warren, Boston.

mustering 201 all hands.

THE SERAPIS.

Outboard profile and stern perspective of the ship, showing contour of hull and arrangement of battery. She was a full square-rigged ship. At the time of her capture she was new, having been built at Chatham Dockyard in 1778, and reeeived her first commission, as convoy to the Baltic merchant fleet, in May, 1779. The picture is a rough tracing from the Atlas of Plans accompanying Charnock's Naval Architecture, London, 1798.

(and soon afterward Acting Gunner); John C. Robinson, of Philadelphia, Boatswain together with about a dozen or more whom he rated petty officers of the more impor-

What the Richard did with these genuine American sailors aboard is a matter of What her fate might have been without them can-fortunately perhapsnever be known.

Thus [refitted, rearmed and with reder the rating of that time, including the metal of her 18-pounder battery in the steerage. Built at Nantes in 1766, she was now an old ship, having made several voyages to Pondicherry as an East India-

Her principal dimensions were:

Length on main deck	152 feet
Length of keel for tonnage	128 feet
Extreme breadth	40 feet
Depth of hold	19 feet
Burden (French measurement	t)908 tons

Built for carrying passengers and heavy cargo, she was roomy and comfortable between decks, and had plenty of stowage for stores, provisions, water, and ammunition. She was as good a sailer as the and Midshipmen Mayrant, Linthwaite and average of English frigates, except when extremely close hauled, on which point of French; Lieuts. Stack and Macarty could sailing she was dull and much given to

The Alliance, which was notably the fastest ship of her rate in the world at that time, could sail all around the Richard in working to windward.

JONES'S ASPIRATIONS.

Under date of Aug. 9, 1779, five days before sailing, Jones wrote to his friend, Mr. Hewes, also sending copies of the letter to Gen. Washington, Dr. Franklin and La Fayette. After some account of his embarrassments in dealing with le Roy de Chaumont, he says:

"In spite of these drawbacks and difficulties I can now see my way clear to a real cruise. I hope to realize in it some of my ambitions toward promoting the reputation of America on the sea.

"The capture of the Drake, small as the ships were and unimportant as the result was in regard to the operations of the war, still produced a wonderful moral effect upon the continent of Europe and alarmed the English more than they have been alarmed in many years. "Now, with the force I have, ill-assorted

and hampered as it is by untoward conditions, I can, if fortune favors me with the opportunity, fight a much more impressive battle

"With this in view I should not deem it a misfortune if I fell in with a ship of the enemy superior enough to make the taking of her an event of more than ordinary note. Mindful of all I have said and written to you about the great naval benefit which would accrue to our cause from a striking naval success, demonstrating our ability to cope with the English on the element they have so long ruled. I shall welcome

"In all sincerity, my friend-best of friends, I assure you that if such opportunity shall come to me, I will improve it in a manner that neither country will soon

"I might have a better ship, and my crew would of course be better if they were all Americans. But I am truly grateful for ship and crew as they are, and if I should fail and fall, I wish this writing to witness that I take all the blame upon

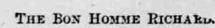
myself!" A NON-SECTIONAL CREW.

The roster called for 241 officers, petty officers, seamen and boys, and 132 marines; 373 all hands the day the ship sailed. men won, it may not be uninteresting to the present generation to know from wh t | boro Head, he saw the Baltic fleet, about parts of the Union the 155 Americans of the Richard's crew came. The original ing out of Bridlington Bay on a bowline roster, a copy of which I have, gives the States or ports from which they hailed, as

	Officer	s.	Men.
Philadelphia	6		37
Massachusetts			29
New Hampshire	3		23
Baltimore	1		11
Virginia	4		21
South Carolina	2		8
Georgia	1		3

If men actually belonging to other States or ports were on board they did not hail from their proper homes, the above being all that are mentioned in the roster. It is worthy of note that in the crew of the Richard, as in many other matters of Revolutionary history, Philadelphia took the lead both in numbers and rank of her citizens on board.

mark that the Alliance was officered and



of the Bon Homme Richard, from an old French sketch made at l'Orient in June. organized crew, the Richard may have been | 1779, just before she sailed. The rig is not the fair equivalent of a 40-gun frigate un- | shown, because it is only necessary to say that she was a full square-rigged ship, ex-

Outboard profile and stern perspective | low down. This was a favorite rig for French East Indiamen of that time, and was calculated for sailing with the wind abaft the beam-"trade-wind rig," as the English and Americans used to call it. As she was the pioneer ship of the American Navy to fight a great battle, a cept that she had no cross-jack yard; but | comparison of her contour with that of our carried her mizzen topsail a-lug, bracing | most modern battleship is interesting. was even more unique. The officers were without record, and flying a flag without prestige!

Americans, Irish and French. The petty officers were similarly divided in nationality. As already stated, the whole force of marines, three commissioned officers, and 132 enlisted men, were all French, and not one of them could speak English; very few being able to understand it. Of the 238 sea officers, petty officers and seamen less than 160 were familiar with the English language, the others being French. Portuguese and a few Swedes and Maltese. Of the sea officers, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Dale Fanning, could speak both English and speak English, French and Portuguese. But three of the French sailors could speak English. Which, by the way, they had learned in English prisons. They were Pierre Gerard and Pierre Fanchot whom Jones rated Quartermasters, and Leonard la Roche Jacquelin, whom he rated Quarter-Gunner. In one of his letters to the Countess de la Vendahl, Jones says: "My forecastle is a Babel, and my ward-room not much better. Commands on board are uttered indiscriminately in English, French and Portuguese. I do not know what I would do without Stack and Macarty, your young Irish proteges of Walsh's Marine Artillery, who are regular polyglots and who alone are masters of all the languages that must be spoken in handling the ship! Fortunately they are

as good sailors as they are linguists." With such an improvised squadron and such a motley crew, Paul Jones sailed Aug. 14, 1779, from l'Orient. Running around the west coast of Ireland he went to Scotland, north about, making several prizes and alarming the British ceasts as they had never been alarmed before. Passing over these comparatively common place events, we observe that on Sept. 21, 1779, he learned from a vessel captured off Spurn Head that the Baltic merchant fleet had just arrived from that sea and rendezvoused in Bridlington Bay, under the lee of Flamboro Head. He at once resolved

to attack them. Any injury he could do this fleet would be directly felt by the Britsh navy, because the cargos of the Baltic ships were almost wholly composed of naval stores, particularly hemp, ship-timber and resin.

IN SIGHT OF HIS ENEMY.

So, about midnight, the 22d, he wore ship around Spurn Head, and bore up, looking for the Baltic fleet in Bridlington Bay. In order to keep off shore and out of sight of the enemy's signal stations, Jones made a long reach north by east until he had well northed Flamboro Head, when he tacked to the southward and westward and with northwest wind abeam, stood straight in for the land. "About 4 p. m.," says Jones in his journal, "the Richard, with the Pallas in company, brought Flamboro Head on her weather beam, bearing due west, distant about seven miles, the wind west-northwest and moderate, the sea smooth."

Notwithstanding Jones's precaution of keeping off shore, it appears that the news In view of the imperishable renown these of his movement had been semaphored along the coast, and as he rounded Flaming out of Bridlington Bay, on a bowline with a heavy frigate and a sloop-of-war in Convoy, stretching to windward and interposing between them and the Richard and Pallas.

The Alliance was at that moment hull down to leeward, and the little Vengeance out of sight astern.

Jones signalled to Capt. Cottineau in the Pallas to chase the sloop-of-war and leave the frigate to him; crossed royal yards on the Richard and were ship, which brought the frigate on his lee bow about a mile and a half distant.

By this manuver Jones held the weather gage, and edged down toward his big adversary, who, under all sail, was standing bold out to sea, evidently wishing to draw him off shore and away from the convoy. The ship with which the Bon Homme Richard was now closing was the Brit-

Jones comprehended all this and was prepared to encounter the odds in morale

as well as in physique.

Thus matched the two ships manuvered for some time until about 7:30 p. m., when they came within hail, both heading about north by west, the Richard having the weather gage and hauling up on the quarter of the Scrapis, distant about a cable's length (say 200 yards). It was now night in that latitude, but a full moon was rising and the sky was clear. Capt. Pearson, backing his topsail to let

the Richard range alongside, stood with speaking trumpet at his taffrail and hailed: 'What ship is that?" One of the officers, Lieut. Brenton, writ-

ing an account of the battle in the London Magazine some time afterward, says he was at Pearson's side when the hail was made, and that Pearson, as he took the speaking trumpet from his lips, remarked to him: "It is probably Paul Jones; if so, there is work for us ahead!'

Brenton also says that Capt. Pearson expressed some impatience at his inability to determine from the contour, size and rig of the Richard exactly what her rate ought to be, but had no doubt that she was superior in force to the Serapis. "These observations," continued Bren-

ton, "were addressed to me by Capt. Pearson before he hailed the stranger for the last time' "'At any rate,' said he, 'we must fight him. We will beat him off the coast if we

do not take him! By this time the Richard had ranged up abeam and Pearson repeated his hail, to which Jones responded with his broadside! "The two ships were now fairly beam-abeam, about 600 feet apart, on the same tack, the wind forward of the beam; light but steady, sea smooth and moon full and bright. Time, 7:45 p. m." (Extract from Serapis's log.) The Richard still held the weather gage.

TERRIBLE BROADSIDES.

As they ranged slowly along close-hauled and hugging to windward, the Richard, being less weatherly than the Serapis, gradually sagged towards her with leeway while the Serapis, sailing the smarter and working the quicker of the two, forereached until Pearson thought he had room to lu across Jones's bows, rake him and then gain the weather gage on the other tack. He, however, miscalculated either his own distance or the way the Richard had. and as the Serapis lost way by keeping her luff while the Richard forged up it became apparent that the latter would foul the former, bows on about midships, if both courses were held ..

Pearson, not wishing the Richard to foul or grapple him, box-hauled his ship on her heel to avoid his antagonist, but tion of it literally. He says: "I have seen all of this. not quick enough, because as the bow of the Serapis paid off her stern swung to and the Richard's jibboom came in over her port quarter.

the mizzen backstays of the Serapis, but as the latter gathered way again and shot ahead the lines parted and the ships cleared in line ahead, but half a ship's length apart, neither being for some minutes able to bring her broadside to bear.

The Richard now rapidly gathered way and ranged alongside the Serapis again, and broadsiding was renewed. The battle had now lasted over an hour. Excepting the few minutes when they were afoul and afterwards ranging alongside again, this time had been passed in the most terrific | Heating Flat Irons, I decided to try the broadsiding at the closest quarters.

of the Serapis served, as her guns were, with a vim and accuracy remarkable even for English seamen, told frightfully on the Richard's hull. Two of the Richard's six 18-pounders mounted in the steerage or gun room had burst at the second broadside, tearing everything to pieces around them, killing and wounding most of their crews, and causing the crews of the other four 18-

pounders, being of the same I t as the two which had burst, were also unsafe, and reminded him that they had all been condemned for use in the French navy before being furnished to the Richard at l'Orient, whereupon Dale told him to abandon them and report with his remaining men to the

main battery. This at once reduced the Richard to about the rate of a 32-gun, 12-counder, frigate. Capt. Jones was, of course, shocked at the loss of his 18-pounder battery, on which he had placed great reliance, and after the renewed | ro dsiding had gone on for some time he left the upper deck, where he had been working the ship, went below to the gun-deck and, said to Lieut.

"Dick, his metal is too heavy for us at this kind of work. He will hammer us to pieces. We must close with him. We

GETTING CLOSER TOGETHER.

Returning to the upper deck, Jones now began to wear his ship off the wind to close, gaining way as he brought the wind aloft the beam, while Pearson, ander-standing the significance of his antagonist's manuver, edged the Serapis away to avoid him. But the Richard was now so close that she fouled the wind of the Serapis, blanketing her sails and causing her to lose way, while she herself continued to gather way of her own.

Nathaniel Fanning says that Jones had the wheel himself during some part of this manuver. Pearson realized perfectly that his success depended on keeping clear of the Richard, because if the ships fell foul the advantage of his heavier battery would force had been considerably reduced. be lost, and the volume of musketry he Second Lieut. Cutting Lunt had been had received from the Richard's upper captured, with 18 men, in a descent on the | deck and tops all along convinced him that she would prove superior in boarding force. Beyond all this he realized the desperate bravery of the man he had to deal with. Sept. 23. Four warrant officers and 18 men In this crises Pearson ordered Midshipman Hood, who was at that moment acting Lieutenant, to "Go forward and muster boarders in the waist to repel; unless we can get more steering way he will be foul of us in a few minutes. Get all ready!" (Life of Admiral Hood.)

The time was now about 10 p. m., and the ships had been fighting about two hours. The broadsiding had been the most terrific ever known both in rapidity and accuracy. The wind being off shore and light, and the sea almost as smooth as a pond, both ships were perfect gun platforms, so that nearly every shot on both sides told. The ships were most of the time so close aboard, however, that neither could elevate her guns enough to work on the spars or rigging of the other, wherefore, while the hulls were being riddled little

damage was done aloft. At the start the Serapis fought 11 long 18-pounders and 15 long nine-pounders on broadside, throwing 333 pounds of metal while the Richard, after the disablement of her 18-pounders in the gun-room, had only 14 12-pounders and five nine-pounders in broadside, throwing 213 pounds—the

odds being as three to two. The Richard's guns being lighter in the ern Land.' main battery, were served faster than the 18-pounders of the Serapis, but by no David Sheppard I 'flanked out' in Septemmeans enough so to make up for the disparity in weight, while no superiority of transferred to Florence, S. C. gunnery could make up the difference between 18-pounders and 12 in ballistic power,

THE MUSKETRY TELLS.

As the ships came closer and closer aboard, however, the superiority of the Richard's musketry, due to her large force of marines, began to take effect to the extent that by this time in the action the uncovered or upper deck part of the Serapis's battery had become fund nable and was practically silenced.

But this misfortune to the Serapis was

more than counter-balanced by the terrific effect of the 18-pounders in her lower tier against the main or gun deck battery of the Richard; nearly half of whose guns on that deck had been dismounted and whose crews on the remaining guns had in more than one instance been en irely destroyed

and had to be replaced with new men!
In addition to all this havor the lower tier of the Serapis being much nearer the water-line than the single tier of the Richard, the 18-pound shot of the former had hulled the latter at or near the waterline a prodigious number of times, until at this stage of the combat the Richard | Corps? was beginning to make water faster than the pumps could handle it. Conversely so far as the working of the ships was con-cerned the Richard at this time had the best of it, thanks to the gallantry and marksmanship of the French marines on the latter's upper deck. Pearson was unable to keep enough of his men alive above decks on the Serapis to handle sail or steer properly; whereby he entirely lost the advantage of his ship's smarter sail-

ing and quicker working qualities. Lieut. Brenton, of the Serapis, makes the astonishing statement that "11 men were shot at our wheel during the action, of whom seven were killed outright, and just before the enemy laid us athwart hawser the wheel itself was disabled and the ship had to be steered with the tiller during the rest of the action. As soon as the ships got close enough the musketry o the enemy was the most murderous I ever saw in a naval action and wrought far greater damage than did her great gun fire. At any time during the last hour it was impossible to stand on our upper decks at all, and every man who exposed himself simply invited death!"

Capt. Jones remained on his quarterdeck working the ship in person and directing the fire of the nine-pounders on that deck; also commanding the French marines on that and the poop-deck, leaving the gun-deck wholly to the command of his First Lieutenant, Dale. Writing of this epoch of the battle, Nathaniel Fanning says:

"I was on the main-top, but ever and again amid the roar of cannon and crackle of musketry I could hear the tremendous voice of the Commodore cheering the French marines in their own tongue, uttering such maledictions upon the enemy as I never heard before or since in French or English.

THE CRISIS OF THE BATTLE.

The episode to which Fanning here relers was unquestionably the extreme crisis of the battle. The heavy battery of the Scrapis was tearing the Richard to pieces below, and his own lighter guns could make no adequate response. His only chance of success theref.re was to make the enemy's upper decks untenable by his musketry, lay on board and take him by

This, of course, made the French marines factor of vital importance. But just at this moment their Captain, de Chamillard, received a contusion on the knee, and promptly sought the services of the Surgeon. Their leader gone, the French marines showed unmistakable symptoms of panic. Pierre Gerard's discription of this epoch of the battle is inimitable; phrased in the quaint and almost untranstatable Breton idiom of that time. The best I can do is to give the nearest possible transla-

"I have seen all of this. I have been a part of it. Being Orderly-of the day to the Commodore, I could not leave him. I must see all he did and hear all he said. I have her quarter deck on the port side, while seen Capt. Chamillard leave his post of the starboard bow of the hichard grazed commandant of the marines. He had suffered a contusion of the knee, but I do not Jones promptly threw grappling irons into know that it was enough to make a brave man quit his post. Many of the crew, both French and American, staid to the finish

and Made \$215.00 the First Month

selling Self Heating Flat Irons. My husband was awfully hard up, and having read of how much money could be made selling Seli business. I got a sample, showed it to my In this kind of combat the heavier metal neighbors and friends, and sold 160 the first

There is big profit selling the Irons. After you get started you don't have to do any canvassing, as people send to you for irons. They are lovely to sell, and every lady wants

With the Self Heating Flat Iron a week's THE OTHER VESSELS.

For the other vessels it suffices to remark that the Alliance was officered and manned as follows:

Captain, Pierre Landais, France; First

Richard was now closing was the British man-of-war, the Serapis, 44, Captain ish man-of-war, the Serapis ish man-of-w ironing can be done in half (he time, and at a cost of three cents for fuel. Any person who needs money can make it by addressing

with much worse wounds. But it is not for me to reflect on the behavior of my superior officer. When he (Chamillard) was gone Commodore Jones sprang among the shaking marines on the quarter deck

LIKE A LION AMONG CALVES.

"They responded instantly to him. In an instant they were filled with courage! The indomitable spirit, the unconquerable courage ('be bravoure hors de terme')literally 'bravery without end'-of the Commodore penetrated every soul, and every one who saw his example or heard his voice became as much a hero as himself! "At that moment the fate of the combat was decided. Every man whose wounds permitted him to stand up pressed forward to the front of danger, and the Commodore had but to look at a man to make him brave! Such was the power of one heart that knew no fear! Such the influence of one soul that knew the meaning of no other word than conquest!

[To be continued.] EDITORIAL NOTE. - The further description of the great sea fight between the Bon Homme Richard and the Serapis will be given in the next installment. The dramatic experiences of bold Paul Jones after that battle will furnish entertainment in future issues.

PICKET SHOTS.

From Alert Comrades Along the Whole Line.

At Andersonville. H. Baughman, Co. E, 122d Ohio, Burrton, Kan., writes: "I read 'Andersonville' with interest. I was in the prison from June to September, 1864. I was without shelter or camping ground until the enlargement of the stockade; then I was located on the north side, detachment 224, if I remember aright. I found several of my home neighbors among the Chickamauga prisoners. John Lawson, of Taylorsville, O., was one whom the writer mentions. When he died, Joe Thompson said he could hold out 30 days longer. James Sheppard, trying to cheer him. said: 'Oh, I can stand it 60 days longer. We will

surely be released by that time.' "At the end of 30 days poor Joe asked Rufus Tole to pray with him, and bidding us good-bye turned on his side and died without a struggle. When the 60th day arrived James Sheppard asked if there was any exchange news. When told there was none he exclaimed: 'I cannot stand it any longer. He asked Rufus Tole to pray and sing with him, sent loving messages home, and bidding us good-bye, quietly went to sleep.

"There were 14 of these old neighbor boys captured at Chickamauga; only three who lived to see 'Old Glory Floating in North-

"At the urgent request of the Tole boys and

"I was only 15 years old then. My wardrobe consisted of a suit of knit underwear and a glazed cap-cover. About the middle of November a Sergeant of the 5th or 6th Mich. Cav. interceded with Col. Iverson, commander of the prison, and secured my release on parole. I was then placed outside of the stockade with Lieut. Barrett's 'Pet Yanks.' I was paroled and delivered on board the Gen. Lyon at Savannah, Dec. 1, 1866."

Banks's "Orderly Corps." A Cleveland comrade writes: "Who knows why the title 'Banks's Orderly Corps' appears upon a copy of a discharge paper when the authorities at Washington claim there was no such organization? I learn from some veterans under Gen. Banks that an organiza- came. tion existed known by that name. A veteran under Gen. Banks at Port Hudson says that Banks did have a mounted corps of Orderlies who carried dispatches for him to different commanders stationed about Port Hudson. Did any reader serve in Banks's Orderly | gade that was held in reserve in town charged

Are There Only Two Survivors? J. G. Mayers, Co. I, 65th Ohio, East Toledo, O., writes: "I enlisted when a mere boy and was mustered in December, 1861. My regiment was a part of Sherman's Brigade. When we left camp the two infantry regiments and the battery were ordered to | tle-ground, when all was quiet. Louisville, while the four companies of cavalry went to Virginia. From Louisville we moved south, marching through Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, then back to Louisville. All this time we were under Gen. Buell. When 'Old Rosey' took command we did not do so much marching, but got a taste of battle at Stone River, the first engagement we took part in during our first year's service. I was wounded Dec. 31, 1862, and was unfit for further field duty. I was transferred to the Invalid Corps. When the First Battalion of the V. R. C. was organized I became a member and was at Washington until discharged. As far as I can learn Corp'l Thomas Garneld and myself are the only survivors of old Co. I, 65th Ohio."

Scattering.

J. B. Cook, Sergeant, Co. H, 4th Ill. Cav., Chetopa, Kan., writes: "I commanded the extreme advance-guard of cavalry of 20 men at Fort Henry, Feb. 6, 1862. I pulled down a rebel flag in the outer works on which the army moved nearly a mile from the river. I think this was the first flag for the Army of the Tennessee. I have never seen much | May of that year. about Forts Henry and Fort Donelson in the grand old NATIONAL TRIBUNE."

John Martin, Butte, Mont., writes: " have been watching for some prison experiences at Salisbury, but all the accounts are of Andersonville and Libby. I suppose there an exception, politely bowed to them. are but few survivors of Salisbury.

Charles Volke, Captain, Co. I, 1st Eastern Shore (Md.) Volunteers, Wallace, Kan., writes that after eight years' effort he has finally succeeded in getting his pension allowed at \$6 per month. He was the only veteran in the County not receiving a pension. Capt. Volke served from October, 1861, to Decem-

FIGHTING THEM OVER

What the Veterans Have to Say About Their Campaigns.

BATTERY ROBINETT.

Stirring Times in Front of the Little Fort at the Battle of Corinth.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: In answer to Comrade Bledsoe, 11th Iowa, in his article of March 17, I can tell him who supported | Size 24 x 37. Battery Robinett at Corinth, Miss., Oct. 4, 1862. It was the Ohio Brigade-the 27th, 39, 43d and 63d regiments-commanded by John W. Fuller, of the 27th. The 43d and eight companies of the 63d were on the left of Robinett; two companies of the 63d en the right next the fort; the 27th and 39th supported by the 11th Mo., which lay in the rear of the fort.

We were moved from a position on the line, near Fort Richardson at 11 o'clock at night to Robinett. After getting in our place as above stated, we lay down for a short nap. The 81st Ohio, who were in the fight all day before, told us there were plenty of Johnnies coming, and they were fighters from away back. Well do I remember that first shot, fired

from a rebel gun from the edge of the timber right in front of Robinett-a fuse shell that struck a stack of guns and knocked them down right close to me, scaring me out my

I rose to a sitting position, and as it was yet dark could see the ignited fuse making a streak over the town, and saw it burst near where Comrade Bledsoe says he was making

Several more shells were thrown in the same direction. We wondered why the big guns at the fort did not stop that little rebel gun, but learned later the gunners were waiting for it to get light enough to see. Finally they let loose a 32 solid shot and perfectly demolished the little gun. The concussion nearly lifted us off the ground, as we lay within a few yards of the fort. The forts kept up a fire for awhile, shelling

the timber, as they knew the rebs were there. About 9 o'clock the enemy charged the right of the line over at Fort Richardson. We were watching them and hugging the ground very closely, as Robinett was firing her guns right over us into the charging rebels. Just at this time we heard a yell and saw

the stars and bars coming in our front. This took our undivided attention, and we fixed bayonets and got ready for them. The timber was felled in our front for 75 or

100 yards, and as the determined Southerners. made their way through the down timber we gave them a few shots from our muskets and the guns from the fort mowed them. But ber, expecting to be exchanged, but was only they closed up and came until it was hand to hand with bayonets and clubbed muskets. A brigade of Texans, commanded by Col. Rogers, charged the fort. Col. Rogers was

shot down in 20 or 30 steps of the fort, but this did not stop the Texans. Some 17 of them were shot inside of Robinett by the gunners with their side-arms, and they lay across and piled up on one another until they were four or five deep in the ditch around the fort. We shot them as they climbed up on the fort, and they rolled back in the ditch. Our ranks were being thinned, and at this time our support, the 11th Me., came in on the double-quick, with bayonets fixed, and went into the rebs with such heroic courage that the whole line gave way, and they went back (what was left of them) faster than they

The lines on our right down at town were broken, but I do not know what troops were on that part of the line. I glanced down there once and saw 50 or more Johnnies around a well trying to get water, but a briand drove them out, and as they went the whole line went together.

Now things began to quiet down, and what a sight met our eyes. Such a slaughter, and not all of men in gray. It looked like the enemy had used more courage than good judgment, after we took a survey of the bat-

We lay all day and night on the same line; slept side by side with dead men. A barrel of commissary whisky was brought to our regiment (and I suppose the others got the some), and a Sergeant issued it to the boys from a tin cup. It was to keep the men from getting sick.

We started after the rebs about 9 o'clock, and crowded them so close that they threw away camp equipage, tents, trunks-even left wagons in the road. We soon returned to Corinth, and were quiet for a few days .-W. W. ADAMS, Co. H, 27th Ohio, Box 475, Greenfield, O.

THE TAKING OF JACKSON.

Experiences of the 6th Mo. Cav. While at Mississippi's Capital.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: Reading Gen. Fremantle's account of his experience in and about Jackson, Miss., in 1863, I am reminded of the part taken by the 6th Mo. Cav. at the time that city was taken by Grant's army in

When the attack was made by our infantry we were supporting them. The rebs fired several shots from a battery, and these being | before the enemy attacked Getty." the first shells fired directly over our regiofficers to bring up these troops, "and was ment during the war, our boys, with hardly

Later, we were moved off to the left, and when the infantry charge was made we moved in on the left and succeeded in capturing a number of Confederates as they endeavored to escape Northward. In the afternoon the regiment went into camp North of the city, on the railroad, at a

farmhouse, whose owner we were told had

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had but recently been killed in one of the battles in Virginia. I was detailed in charge of our picket squad, and stationed some distance out near

the railroad. We had not been on duty long

before an engine and tender came backing

down the track very slowly. Before we could conceal ourselves the two or three men on it spied us, and, reversing the engine, were soon flying north. A few minutes later a footman came boldly

up to us. He was dressed in citizen's clothes, and when halted by us asked to be taken to the Major commanding the regiment. This was done, and after a short conversa-

tion the Major directed me to take a detail of men and convey the stranger to Gen. Grant's Headquarters in the city. We took our stranger to Headquarters, which was found after considerable difficulty, We were halted at the gate by the guard.

and a request sent in to the General. One of the staff came out, and immediately recognized our friend with a warm handshake. I was dismissed by the officer with the statement that he would take care of our prisoner. We returned to the regiment, and of course supposed the gentleman was one of Grant's scouts. If he is still living I would like to know if he remembers the incident.

While the boys were encamped at the house mentioned they found several dozen bottles of fine wines and liquors hidden about the garden and grounds, and of course had quite'a picnic as long as it lasted. They also found a very pretty Confederate flag, which we were told was carried by some of the troops commanded by the dead General. I have forgotten now what the name of the General was, and also whether we took the flag.-J. A. BRADSHAW, Co. K. 6th Mo. Cav., Richland, Mo.

SHERIDAN'S REPORT.

Vermont Comrade Brings it to Bear on the

Cedar Creek Controversy. EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: I have before me Sheridan's report and his Memoirs, and purpose to quote from each to sustain points which I have maintained in the Cedar Creek controversy, and which are vehemently denied. I do not assail the bravery of any troops engaged on Oct. 19, 1864.

The last stand made by Getty's Division was at the stone wall about a mile north of Now, for the benefit of those who claim that the other two divisions of the Sixth,

Eighth and Nineteenth Corps retreated no farther than Getty, I quote from Sheridan's Memoirs, Vol. II., page 82: "My first halt was just north of Newtown." Newtown is more than five miles from Middletown, by the way. "I could not," he continues, "pass through it, the streets were so crowded. I was obliged to

village, but meeting Maj. McKinley, of Crook's staff, he spread the news of my return. "When nearing the Valley pike just south of Newtown, I saw about three-fourths of a mile west of the pike a body of troops, which proved to be Ricketts's and Wheaton's Divisions, of the Sixth Corps, and there learned that the Nineteenth Corps had halted a little

make a circuit to the left to get around the

to the right and rear of these, but I did not stop, desiring to get to the extreme front. Continuing, Sheridan describes how he crossed to the west side of the pike half way between Newtown and Middletown, "and a little later came up in rear of Getty's Division of the Sixth Corps. When I arrived this division and the cavalry were the only troops in the presence of and resisting the enemy; they were apparently acting as a rear-guard at a point about three miles north of the line we held at Cedar Creek when the battle began. Getty's Division, when I found it,

was about a mile north of Middletown."

After describing his reception by the troops, he says: "The first directions I gave were to have the Nineteenth Corps and the two divisions of Wright's Corps brought to the front, so they could be formed on Getty's Divisions."

From the above it is evident that the Nineteenth Corps and the First and Third Divisions of the Sixth Corps were miles in the rear of Getty and were brought up to Getty's line in pursuance to orders from Sheridan some time after he arrived on the field. Sheridan also says: "I suggested * * *

that the remaining two divisions of the Sixth Corps should be ordered up, which were to the right and rear of Getty about two miles, and also that the Nineteenth Corps, which was on the right and rear of these two divisions, should be hastened up Not only that, but he started all his staff

so convinced that he would be attacked that I went back myself to urge them on." Dispute of these facts is equal to disputing the multiplication table.-CHAS. PORTER Co. E, 11th Vt., Grinnell, Iowa.

"Barklow tells me that he kept perfectly cool when that burglar got into his house. "Barklow's wife told my wife that Barkbeen a General in the Confederate army, and low hid in the refrigerator.'



THE CAPITAL OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The port of Manila, the Capital of the Philippine Islands, where its fashionable quarter. These are intersected with canals, much the most important operations, so far, of the war with Spain have like Venice. Beyond are suburban villages containing pretty been taking place during the last few days, lies back from the villas of European residents. The population of the walled town ocean about 30 miles at the end of a broad, nearly circular bay of is 12,000 and of the newer portion about three hundred thousand. the same name. This bay is on the west coast of the Isle of The public buildings of Manila are divided between the two Luzon, which is the largest and most important of many hun-quarters. The foreign commerce of Manila is large, the exports dreds of islands in the Malayan archipelago. being about \$30,000,000 annually. Chinese merchants largely

Manila itself is not an attractive city. It is rather low-lying, control the trade, which is carried on in British and German though mountains rise immediately behind it. The city is disteamers. Manila hemp, sugar, cigars and coffee are the chief vided by the River Pasig. On the south bank is the old walled articles of export. Mother-of-pearl, gum and sapan wood are also town, commonly called the Plaza de Manila, while on the north sent away in considerable quantities. The United States and bank is Binondo, the business part of Manila, and San Miguel, Great Britain are the greatest buyers.